ABSTRACT

A method of determining an interleave pattern for n lots of A and y lots of B, when n plus y equals a power of two such that the expression 2^z-n may be used to represent the value of y, is comprised of generating a key comprised of the reverse bit order of a serially indexed count from 0 to 2^z . An interleave pattern can be generated from the key in which all values less than n are replace by A and all other values are replaced by B. In cases where n plus y does not equal a power of two, the method is comprised of selecting a value of 2^z where, preferably, $(n + y) < 2^z < 2(n + y)$. A list is created in which the entries are comprised of the reverse bit order of a serially indexed count from 0 to 2^z. A portion of the list is selected and renumbered to form a key. An interleave pattern can be generated from the key in which all values in the key less than n are replaced by A and all other values in the key are replaced by B. In both cases, the keys can be used to generate a table that contains all possible combinations of values of A and B. The table can then be stored such that an interleave pattern can be automatically selected based on either the number of lots of A or the number of lots of B.